

Beirut bomb damages PFLP building

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (R). — An explosive charge went off tonight near the entrance of the offices of Al Hadaf magazine, organ of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). A PFLP source said the explosion led to minor material damages but a woman living in a residential part of the building was slightly wounded. Al Hadaf's offices are opposite those of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Mr. Bassam Abu Sharif, the official PFLP spokesman, had a narrow escape when he was called back to answer the telephone after leaving his office, informed Palestinian sources said here. Mr. Abu Sharif suffered facial injuries in an explosion of a letter bomb reported to be sent by the Israelis in 1972.

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Boumedienne ends talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (R). — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne today ended talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow, centring on the two countries' common opposition to peace talks between Israel and Egypt. Mr. Boumedienne flew to the Soviet Union yesterday for a surprise visit. The official news agency TASS said the Algerian president held discussions with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Kremlin ideologist Mikhail Sulov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Palestinian sources in Beirut said that following Mr. Boumedienne's Mideast tour Algeria, Syria and Iraq would hold a high-level meeting in Algiers next week to strengthen the hard-

Somalia ready to negotiate with Ethiopia

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R). — Somalia has called on African countries to mediate to end the war in the Horn of Africa and said it is ready to hold talks with Ethiopia, according to a communiqué released tonight by the Somali embassy here.

It quoted Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre as saying his government was "ready to directly meet and discuss with them (the Ethiopians), if they are willing to do so."

The communiqué, in the form of a speech by President Siad Barre, said "The Somali Democratic Republic is fully prepared to welcome efforts of African leaders in the Horn of Africa in helping to find a solution to the crisis."

Arafat: Palestinian state must be born independent

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (R). — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has reaffirmed that any Palestinian state must be totally independent from the moment of its establishment, an official Palestinian source said here today.

The source, quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa, was commenting on reports of a meeting between Mr. Arafat and members of a U.S. congressional delegation in Damascus on Jan. 5.

U.S. Representative Paul Findlay, in an interview with the Jordan Times, said the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman had told him that a Palestinian state may initially have less than total independence.

But the Palestinian source said that, according to the minutes of the Damascus meeting, Mr. Arafat maintained that the state "should first of all be completely independent from the moment of its establishment."

The source said Mr. Arafat "sees no inconvenience" to stationing United Nations peace-keeping forces in a Palestinian state.

The Palestinian source added: "Mr. Arafat told the congressmen that such forces should be formed by states which have the right of veto at the U.N. Security Council, among which is naturally the Soviet Union."

Dayan: Jerusalem not being negotiated

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (R). — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned early today from an official visit to Italy and said that the Vatican had raised no specific demands regarding the status of Jerusalem.

"We spoke in general terms and no specifics were raised," Mr. Dayan said of his audience with Pope Paul yesterday.

But he said there were differences of opinion between Israel and Italy on how to solve the Palestinian problem and in attitudes to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr. Dayan told reporters at a news conference in Rome last night at the end of his four-day visit to Italy: "I don't think that we plan to give up Jerusalem, nor are we being asked to do it."

"Jerusalem is not being negotiated now, not Jerusalem or the holy places," he said.

Asked about the controversy over Israeli settlements in Arab territory, the foreign minister replied: "If during the negotiations, the boundary leaves some settlements on the Arab side, this should not be an obstacle."

At the press conference, Mr. Dayan called on Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians to join the on-going peace negotiations in Cairo, Jerusalem or "wherever they are."

He said Israel rejected the PLO as a negotiating partner. But he said his country would welcome talks with Palestinian "moderates."

"If there are moderate Palestinians who live on the West Bank or the Gaza Strip who are ready to sit down with President Sadat, King Hussein or a representative of Jordan and Israel and discuss peace, they are welcome and invited," he declared.

Communist Italians lash back at U.S.

ROME, Jan. 13 (R). — Italy's powerful Communist Party today attacked what it called "open and heavy interference" by the United States in a government crisis which threatens to force Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti to resign next week.

The communists have kept Signor Andreotti's minority Christian Democrat government in office abstaining others in key parliamentary votes.

But they have now demanded cabinet seats in an emergency government — a demand rejected by Christian Democratic leaders.

The U.S. State Department yesterday issued a statement in response to the crisis in which it said it opposed communist participation in any Western European government and preferred a reduction in communist influence. "The Communist Party newspaper L'Unita in a front-page editorial today accused the U.S. of 'trying to influence the situation in our country in contrast to the policy of non-interference expressed many times by President Carter.'"

The executive committee of the Communist Party met for five hours last night to discuss the party's next move but took no immediate decision on how to answer the Christian Democrats' firm stand.

The Christian Democrats are quietly confident of increasing in a general election the 38 per cent of the vote they collected in the last poll in June 1976.

But the Communists, whose rank and file members have become increasingly critical of what they see as languid leadership in the past few months, have little appetite for an early vote.

Prime Minister Andreotti is due on Monday morning to meet the parliamentary leaders of the six parties that have proposed his 17-month-old government.

He tells the Jerusalem Post

Sadat will accept self-rule for West Bank, Gaza purely as a transitional measure

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 13 (Agencies). — President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published here today that Egypt could accept Israel's plan for limited self-rule on the West Bank and in Gaza provided it was only a transitional measure. But the Egyptian leader accused Israel of demanding land instead of security, indicating his disappointment that his peace initiative had not substantially affected Israeli policy making.

The interview in the English language Jerusalem Post was the first ever granted by Mr. Sadat exclusively to an Israeli newspaper.

He told Post correspondent David Landau that he could accept Israel's self-rule proposals provided they led to full self-determination for the West Bank and Gaza Arabs.

He attacked Israel's insistence on maintaining Jewish settlements in Sinai. But he did not rule out an exchange of territory in Sinai as a possible last resort.

Landau wrote: "Throughout much of the interview, the president spoke in sad, disillusioned, and sometimes ominous tones of what he deems Israel's failure to respond to his peace initiatives, sometimes he even referred to this initiative in the past tense."

Mr. Sadat said he was particularly disturbed by Prime Minister Begin's speech on Sunday warning that Israel might withdraw its peace proposals.

Mr. Sadat said he himself had no wish to enter into a war of politics.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Sadat as saying momentum toward peace depended on a full Israeli pullout from the Sinai and the West Bank.

His clear warning throughout the interview was that without this the peace initiative now under way would collapse.

Mr. Sadat proposed an Israeli-Egyptian - Jordanian - Palestinian committee to work out security arrangements on the West Bank and listed six proposed points for a Sinai agreement.

Hitting out at the idea of continued Jewish settlements in the Sinai, the Egyptian leader termed "absurd" the Israeli proposal that Israeli forces

should be allowed to protect them.

Mr. Sadat left the door open however to the possibility that Israel might play a role in policing the West Bank for some time, even after the setting up of a Palestinian state there.

This would be for the quadripartite committee to decide, he said.

6-point proposals

Mr. Sadat listed the following proposals for a Sinai agreement:

— Demilitarised zones on a reciprocal basis. "I have said that I shall take into consideration the size of Israel and the size of Sinai."

— Areas of limited armaments. Asked if this could include cuts in overall armed forces, Mr. Sadat said: "We shall put this provision to the military experts."

— United Nations forces along the borders and in Sharm Al Sheikh, at the southern tip of the Sinai.

— A statement in the peace agreements that "the Straits of Tiran are an international waterway."

— A joint committee of Israeli and Egyptian military ex-

perts to meet on a regular basis at Al 'Arish and Beersheba.

But after listing these six points, Mr. Sadat quickly added that he sought no legalistic solution to the conflict, rather normalised relations.

"You can drop all six points, instead of them I would have preferred you to agree that our intention is that you shall live securely."

"To that end we shall be opening the borders, we shall be normalising relations," he said.

"At the end, I am sure, tell your people, love will prevail, at least, I think so. It has always been like this with me... love will prevail," he said.

As military negotiations end

... But warns Mideast peace talks in danger

en they met in Ismailia last month.

"We did not agree on the whole issue... the peace process is in a crucial moment... or endangered, really... because of this issue (the settlements) and the issue of self-determination of the Palestinians," the Egyptian leader said.

War Minister Gen. Mohammed Gamassi, who led Egypt's delegation to joint military talks in Cairo, told reporters earlier today that the issue of Jewish settlements in Sinai was still the main sticking point.

"Their existence obstructs the peace process," he said.

President Sadat described his talks with Mr. Callaghan, who flew in from Pakistan for a brief visit to this winter resort as fruitful and said the two leaders had reached certain points of understanding over the Middle East situation.

Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, who headed the Israeli delegation, flew back to Tel Aviv today to report to his government. At his departure, Gen. Weizman's cheery talkativeness was in striking contrast to the silence of Gen. Gamassi.

Asked by reporters if the Egyptian proposals had struck him as acceptable, Gen. Weizman replied, smiling, "No."

But he added: "There are still lots of things to discuss. There are a few things that we think are more than a possibility, otherwise we would not be here."

Israeli sources said yesterday they expected the talks to resume next Tuesday or Wednesday, but Gen. Gamassi said today: "The resumption depends on how much progress the political committee in Jerusalem will achieve. Then Mr. Weizman can determine when he can return and resume the talks here."

Mr. Weizman also told a television interviewer that Egypt and Israel had agreed on the concept of future peace to be established between the two countries, including full diplomatic relations, exchange of tourists and commerce.

Predicts early compromise with Congress on energy

Carter accuses Soviet Union of fuelling Horn of Africa war

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R). — President Carter last night accused the Soviet Union of contributing large quantities of weapons and some men to the fighting between Somali forces and Ethiopia.

Mr. Carter told a televised press conference that the Soviet Union was also "dispatching Cubans into Ethiopia, perhaps to become combatants themselves."

The president gave no numbers of Russians or Cubans participating in the dispute, but said the United States had expressed its concern to Moscow about what he called unwarranted involvement.

Mr. Carter urged Somalia to issue a public call for negotiations aimed at ending the dispute.

Foreign affairs generally took a back seat as Mr. Carter used the occasion of his first press conference since returning from his foreign tour to discuss energy problems and his proposed tax cuts to keep the U.S. economic recovery going.

ERITREAN GROUP SAYS SOVIET DESTROYERS POSE A DIRECT THREAT

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (R). — One of the three Eritrean groups fighting for independence from Ethiopia tonight accused the Soviet Union of directly threatening the guerrilla movement and the peace of the region.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said two Soviet destroyers were anchored about 13 km. off the main Eritrean Red Sea port of Massawa.

An EPLF spokesman also alleged that the Ethiopian air force last week sent MIG-23 fighter bombers "flown by some foreigners" on a series of "brutal raids" on the port town.

"This resulted in the destruction of most vital economic installations in the town... most parts of which had been liberated by EPLF fighters," he said in a press statement.

N. YEMEN WARNS ARABS NOT TO FALL INTO SUPER-POWER CAMPS

KUWAIT, Jan. 13 (R). — North Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdullah Al Asag declared here that continued differences over Egypt's Middle East peace initiative could split the Arab world into pro-American and pro-Soviet camps.

Mr. Asag told reporters during a brief visit here last night that North Yemen was consulting other Arab countries in a bid to find a suitable formula to restore Arab solidarity and avoid further disagreements.

He renewed a North Yemeni call for an Arab summit which he said should work out a common strategy binding on all Arab countries.

Mr. Asag denied Egyptian press reports that his country had expressed support for President Anwar Sadat's peace moves. North Yemen has neither backed nor opposed Mr. Sadat's visit to Israel last November, he said.

The Middle East

On the Middle East, Mr. Carter reiterated the U.S. position that Israel should withdraw from occupied territories in the Sinai and the West Bank but should in turn be assured of secure borders in any peace settlement.

"I think it is accurate to say that President Sadat and I see the Middle East question almost identically," he said at one point.

Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Horn

Mr. Carter, who returned only a few days ago from his journey to the Middle East, and Asia, said he conveyed U.S. concerns about the Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa.

"I'm very concerned about the loss of life," he said.

"We've taken the position concerning Africa that we would use our influence to bring about peace without shipping arms to the disputing parties and without injecting ourselves into a dispute which could best be resolved by Africans..."

"The Soviets have done just the opposite. They in effect contributed to the war which presently is taking place between Somalia and Ethiopia," he said.

"The war began using Soviet weapons, and now they are shipping large quantities of weapons, some men, and they are also dispatching Cubans into Ethiopia perhaps to become combatants themselves," Mr. Carter added.

"I hope we can convince the Soviets and the Cubans not to send either soldiers or weapons to that area."

The U.S. economy

President Carter reiterated that the United States hopes to store up a strategic oil reserve of one billion barrels by 1985.

The reserve -- amounting to supplies of eight to 10 months -- would protect the country from a cut-off of foreign supplies, he told the televised press conference.

The president predicted a co-

gressional compromise soon on the controversial issue of natural gas prices, the major hurdle to passage of his energy programme. The administration opposes an end to price regulation.

"I think it will be acceptable to me and to the country and it will come very early in the session," he declared.

Congress is due to reconvene a week from today. Unless the United States adopted its own energy programme it might have conservation forced on it by rapid increases in the prices of imported oil.

Mr. Carter said he hoped to avoid resorting to a unilateral action such as levying a tax on oil imports because that could damage the economy as well as foreign relations.

He blamed U.S. oil imports, a heavy contributor to the big American trade deficit, as a major cause of the recent weakening of the dollar, which has brought disorder to exchange markets and led to increased market speculation.

The president also predicted that the United States would make good economic progress during the first half of this year.

He said the growth rate would be good, and progress would be made in controlling inflation and unemployment.

But he said a substantial tax reduction would be needed later in the year to enable the United States to meet its five per cent growth target.

Mr. Carter said that at the same time, the tax reductions expected to come into force on Oct. 1 would also help to offset increased energy and social security taxes.

SOVIET UNION INDIGNANT AT CARTER'S ACCUSATIONS

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (R). — The Soviet Union today indignantly dismissed as deliberate distortion President Carter's allegations that it was helping to fuel the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia.

A commentary by the official news agency TASS also suggested that Somalia had been prompted by some Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, to seize areas of Ethiopia.

TASS described as absolutely irrelevant allegations that the USSR is sending Cubans into Ethiopia "as though the Republic of Cuba is not a sovereign state."

"The U.S. president is now striving to shift the responsibility for the creation of a new seat of tension in Africa to the Soviet Union," the agency said. "Such attempts can hardly be assessed otherwise than as a deliberate distortion of the true state of affairs, with a view to casting a slur on the position of the USSR."

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The A-B-C's of Israeli lies

There are few things more fun than watching Israelis spin out new propaganda tales, and there are few things more disheartening than watching the rest of the world fall for the Israeli deception. The tale that is being developed this month is typical of the Zionist approach to misleading the world and propagating deception. But this newspaper, being unselfish, does not want to keep all the fun to itself, and will occasionally point out to those interested readers of ours how the Zionist public relations machinery works.

The example being worked on this month is the case of the Jewish settlements in northern Sinai. It had always been Israel's contention that the settlements, in the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan and the Sinai, were built as permanent structures, never to be relinquished or torn down. Now that the settlements issue has taken on a sharper and more urgently obstructionist focus, in the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, the Israeli government has gone through an extraordinarily dramatic process of debating the settlements issue furiously, and deciding on the grand compromise of not building new settlements, but only strengthening and enlarging existing ones. This is now being presented to the world as an Israeli concession, or show of moderation, for which the world is supposed to thank Israel, and let its settlements be.

The matter will be pressed by the Israelis in the coming weeks, and, from the look of things so far, the world will largely see the Israeli action as a positive sign. The fact remains, however, that the settlements are the result of a process of acquiring territory by force, a symbol of Israeli expansionism and domination and the zenith of Israel's mistaken contention that the settlements are needed to help guard Israel's security. By some very tricky footwork, the Israelis will now try to convince the world that they are right because they have stopped building new settlements, and are only reinforcing existing ones.

If the world buys this ludicrous line, the Israelis should not be rewarded with a peace agreement, but rather with the 1978 Nobel Prize for Fiction.

ALL THAT'S LEFT FOR US TO DO
 NOW IS SETTLE THE PALESTINIAN
 PROBLEM AND THE QUESTION OF
 THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



(Dessin de KONK.)

National News Roundup

Battle sites to be developed for tourism

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (JNA). — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has just completed a study on the designation of new touristic sites in Jordan. Under the study, a number of places in the Yarmouk, Irbid and the Mo'ta, Karak governorates where important battles took place in Islamic history, will be developed for tourist purposes. The ministry will open a number of tourist facilities this month including two hotels at Azraq and the Dead Sea.

A cultural season is being planned

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (JNA). — The Youth Welfare Institute is preparing a programme for organising a "cultural season" for the youth centres throughout the country, similar to the one it arranged last year. The season will include evening poetry recitation and story-telling as well as music and stage shows.

The Zablocki delegation leaves Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (JNA). — The members of the United States House of Representatives delegation left here this morning, after a three-day visit during which they met with His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Crown Prince Hassan. They also held talks with the Speaker of the Upper House, the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and senior officials. They were seen off at Amman airport by top Jordanian officials and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

The Middle East's first comprehensive driver training centre to open here soon

In this fourth, concluding part of our series on Jordan's traffic problems, AHMAD MAJDOUBEH, talks to the General Manager of the Royal Automobile Club, Derek Ledger, and reports on the club's ambitious programme aimed at improving the skills and proficiency of Jordan's drivers.

"The Royal Automobile Club as the national motoring organisation in Jordan has for some time been concerned at the alarming accident statistics which are proving so costly in terms of human lives, suffering and property damage," Mr. Derek Ledger, the General Manager of the club, said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

The RAC cooperates with other institutions interested or responsible for traffic safety in finding methods for reducing the number of accidents. The club, for example, takes part in the International Traffic Day, along with other institutions, by distributing road safety booklets and posters among drivers and pedestrians.

But the club will not in future confine itself simply to giving advice. "Although we have been co-operating with the various authorities," Mr. Ledger said, "in an effort to effect better road safety and have studied the problems at great length, we

have decided that it is our duty and responsibility to take a more active role in tackling this serious issue."

"It is clear," he added, "that it is at the level of education of drivers that the only really effective improvement can be realised."

"80 per cent of the accidents are due to the lack of traffic education," Mr. Ledger continued.

In order to teach new drivers, and to re-educate existing drivers -- these are the two aims of the centre -- it became clear to the club that there was an urgent need for a comprehensive driver training centre. "We have taken the initiative of undertaking to provide such a centre as a public service venture for the benefit of all road users," Mr. Ledger said.

"As the centre will be the first in the Middle East it was found necessary to visit several similar projects in Europe in order to establish its needs and requirements," Mr. Ledger said. The resulting design is a combination of the best aspects of the various centres visited."

The centre, the equipment of which has been brought from England and Germany, is under construction. It will be ready in May this year. It is situated on a plot of land measuring 65,000 square metres at the club headquarters complex. It is divided into three basic parts as follows: first, the road section which contains a combination of various types of roads, junctions, surfaces and gradients where students learn the actual driving of cars. The roads will be fully equipped with signs, surface markings, traffic-signals, street lighting and so on.

Secondly, the skid pan specially flooded with water is designed for teaching vehicle control in wet road conditions. This facility is mainly for the benefit of more advanced drivers but will also be used for demonstration purposes for new drivers.

The third part is the main building. It contains the administration of the centre as well as lecture, demonstration and simulator rooms and a library. Once the centre is established anyone interested will be able to enrol for an hour course. The centre will not actually issue licences, but it will enable learners to pass the test held at the traffic departments.

The training is divided into five basic parts. The first one is theoretical. The learners here are given lectures on vehicle behaviour, the main mechanical components of a car, traffic regulations, road signs and markings, vehicle insurance, fuels, the responsibility of the driver and the pedestrian and so on. These lectures will be illustrated either by films, slides or written material.

The second part is the use of the driving simulator so that the student acquires a knowledge of the controls of a car. The third part is actual driving of a dual control car on the road section under the supervision of an instructor.

BUSINESS GRAPEVINE

Compiled and edited by John Bonar

Agaba Intercontinental in 1981?

Design plans for the new extension to the Jordan Intercontinental hotel got a firm nod of approval this week from visiting President for Europe and the Near East of the chain, Mr. Peter Balas.

Mr. Balas is a regular visitor to the Middle East, where the company has 11 hotels operating, eight under construction and at least another seven under negotiation. That makes the Pan Am owned chain the biggest hotel network in the Middle East.

"We try and keep our hotels to a reasonable size, from 300 to 500 rooms is usually standard. That way we are big enough yet still small enough for the staff to treat guests as individuals not room numbers," says Mr. Balas.

The chain's slogan is "when you've seen one you haven't seen them all" and Mr. Balas stresses that "that's as true as we can make it."

On rising hotel costs, including prices at the local hotel, Mr. Balas defended the pricing structure. "If you look at the increase in rates at the Jordan Hotel over the last four years you can see that it has not even kept pace with inflation."

At the same time he points out that there has been considerable refurbishing and remodeling of the hotel's rooms and public areas and restaurants in that time.

Another thing down the Gulf and Saudi Arabia, where the chain's biggest expansion programme is underway, is that when the costs of construction and finishing work out at \$150,000 per room the rates have got to be high. But the Jordan Intercontinental is the lowest priced of all Hilton and Intercontinentals in the Middle East.

Latest hotel to open in the chain's Middle East network is



Mr. Peter Balas (left) with Mr. Ernst Mueller, the new General Manager of the Jordan Intercontinental.

the new Muscat Intercontinental, which Mr. Balas enthuses over as "a really splendid hotel."

Other hotels are under construction or have been designed for Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, and Khor Fakkan in the UAE, Jeddah in Saudi Arabia, Isfahan in Iran and Cairo.

Amongst those now under serious consideration and negotiation are Agaba and Damascus. "Our studies show that there is a need for another hotel of our standard in Agaba within two to three years. And it takes us that long to do a new hotel from start to finish," said Mr. Balas.

British take lead in Mideast medical stakes

The British medical services group, Allied Investments, has just won a £250 million contract in Saudi Arabia for the management of two military hospitals. Under the contract Allied will completely equip the two hospitals and will be responsible for running them. The contract was won against intense competition from three major U.S. corporations, including one which currently manages the main Riyadh hospital.

A controlling interest in Allied Medical's hospital equipment supply subsidiary, United Medical, was recently acquired by the British government. National Enterprise Board, in month the NEB along with its main institutional shareholders in Allied Medical -- Commercial Union Assurance, Orion Bank and London Trust -- announced a bid for the half of the existing share capital outside hands.

The company was originally set up by a group of doctors and other medical employees to the U.K. to provide service to the health industry through applying their inside practical knowledge of the needs of hospitals, clinics and other institutions.

It has been involved in the Middle East since 1976 when it won the management contract for the Al Qasim hospital in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

United Medical, acting with local agents, Mediserve, has just won their first contract in Jordan. They and two other contractors will between them equip the Farah Memorial Unit, the new rehabilitation centre attached to King Hussein's Medical City.

Development aid official in short talks

Among the delegation accompanying Sheikh Soroush of Abu Dhabi on his brief visit to Amman last week was Mr. Nasser Noweis, the brilliant young deputy director of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. The Fund is a major contributor of development funds for Jordanian projects and Mr. Noweis had a meeting here with Dr. Hannan Odeh, President of the National Planning Council. The general progress of the current Five Year Development Plan was discussed, with Mr. Noweis particularly interested in the projects the Fund has invested in.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAY, on Friday, said His Majesty King Hussein put the current Middle East situation in a nutshell when he told visiting United States Congressmen on Thursday that "Israel has yet to show anything but stubbornness, short-sightedness and total dependence on military strength, which cannot open the door to a just peace." Thus the world community is confronted with the reality of Israeli intransigence and is challenged to act if it wants peace in the Middle East. King Hussein's call for action remains the only illuminating flame on the path of peace, now so darkened by Israeli stubbornness and the King has made his call so that the world be told of the reality of the situation before it is too late.

AL DUSTOUR said United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has refused to give the international organisation's blessing for the current Cairo peace talks when he refused to attend or be represented at the talks. This does not mean the U.N. is not interested in establishing peace in the Middle East but it means the U.N. will not share in the responsibility of a bilateral dialogue. Dr. Waldheim has suggested that peace talks be convened in a neutral venue so that all parties concerned may feel it is fair to participate. Dr. Waldheim has acted in the spirit of the organisation he heads for unless the peace talks be conducted on the basis of U.N. resolutions any peace agreement will fall to satisfy all the parties involved in the conflict.

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The Jordan Times welcomes letters from its readers commenting on material published in the newspaper or on any matter of public interest. Letters should be typed, double-spaced, and preferably not longer than 300 words. They will be edited only for style and grammatical purposes, and letters longer than 300 words may be shortened at the editor's discretion.

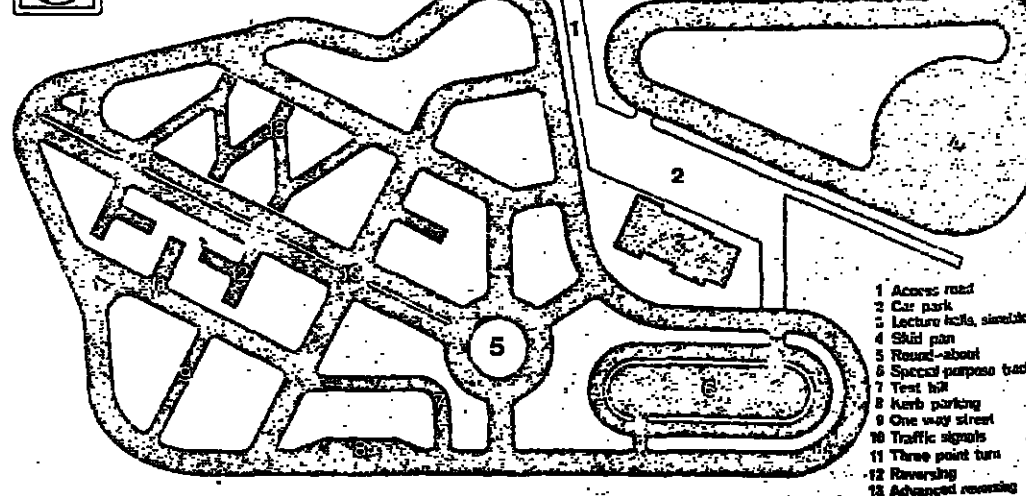
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Next comes the driving of a car on public roads. And finally there is the examination of the student. The period between the fourth and the fifth parts is devoted to revision of any weak points.

Apart from all this basic training, the student takes advanced courses. These aim at eliminating any bad driving habits and at teaching highly technical matters.

The club, Mr. Ledger said, has brought a very qualified expert from England to train the instructors of the centre. In the future it is planned to send various staff members of the centre abroad to study latest traffic and driving developments so as to ensure that teaching methods can always be kept up-to-date.

Since the centre is located rather far from Amman -- near Wadi Seir -- the club has bought a bus which will carry the students from the centre to Amman and vice versa.

This project is not commercial, Mr. Ledger said and so will not be competing with other driving schools. The centre will encourage the work of the other schools and will make itself a model for them to follow. It will also provide them with various facilities. The fees the learners will pay to the centre are equal to those

they pay to other driving schools, if not less, he added. The club has also acquired a number of emergency cars. These cars will be provided with radio controls. They will be located on the main highways in the Kingdom to offer help to anyone who needs it. Their drivers will have thorough mechanical and medical training to assist anybody who has an accident.

"In order to ensure the suc-

cess of this public service project, we need the cooperation and assistance of as many companies and organisations as possible whose activities are devoted to the automobile and whose interests are related to driver education. This cooperation can take several forms such as the provision of sectionalised models and samples of their products, films, slides, charts and books," Mr. Ledger concluded.

This is what part of the training area may look like when complete.

مركز تدريب قيادة السيارات

Jordan's show-piece new polytechnic will be opened by the King on Sunday

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein will officially open the Polytechnic Institute in the suburb of Marka on Sunday.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Doctor Fayez Imat, the Director General of the Institute, talked about the institution, goals and services of the Institute.

The Institute, situated on a drop of land measuring 188 du, was established in 1975, he said.

The location was chosen at Marka, near the Amman-Zarqa highway, because Jordan's National Industries complex is situated there. This means that students can conveniently spend part of their time there looking over the activities of different factories.

Dr. Suheimat said the buildings of the Institute which include the administration building, the library, the students club, the theatre, the restaurant, the lecture rooms and the hostel, occupy 15,000 square metres.

These buildings also contain a number of laboratories, like the chemistry, the physics and the English language laboratories and several kinds of workshops dealing with electrical, vehicular and mechanical engineering.

"We tried by all means, while constructing this project, to provide the Institute with the most developed equipment, labs and workshops," he added.

The establishment of the Institute, he continued, has cost JD 3 million, most of which was obtained in the form of a long-term loan from the World Bank.

Dr. Suheimat said the main objective behind the establishment of this project is to provide the country with large numbers of skilled technicians in various scientific and industrial fields.

Admission to the Institute is limited to the Tawjihi scientific-stream students and a small number of industrial-schools students. The courses, which last for three years, are both theoretical and practical. The students spend nearly half of their time in the labs and workshops and the other half in the lecture rooms, Dr. Suheimat said.

The Institute now has 430 students and 170 staff members. Once the whole project is implemented in the near future, he said, it will provide places for nearly 1000 students.

Dr. Suheimat said that the Institute graduated 220 students last year. These students are now filling important jobs in private and public institutions throughout the kingdom.

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FIFA picks 4 seeds for World Cup Soccer

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13 (R). Argentina, West Germany, Brazil and Holland will be the four seeds for the World Cup Soccer in Argentina in June, it was announced yesterday.

Holland, runners up in 1974 was selected in the face of intense rivalry from Italy. The Italians will play in Group One, headed by Argentina.

The decisions were taken at a five-hour meeting here of the World Cup Organising Committee of FIFA, the International Football Federation.

The draw to complete the four groups, each of four teams, will be made on Saturday.

The choice of Argentina, West Germany and Brazil as group leaders was automatic but rivalry between Italy and Holland for the fourth spot was intense.

Absurdity's loophole All in a week's work

Saturday: The newspaper today reported that Israeli Premier Menachem Begin approved the creation of new Jewish settlements in Sinai and "made known that he was thinking of retiring to the area himself."

Since Egypt's declared position is that full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories is a necessary condition of peace, it means Mr. Begin doesn't intend to have peace unless he is going to retire later this week, settle in Sinai for a week and hand the area back to Egypt the week after.

Sunday: The paper today carried a statement by United States President Jimmy Carter, upon his return from a week-long world tour, saying that he is opposed to the idea of an independent Palestinian state. After his maladroitness gaffes during the tour -- such as when his discourteous remark about Indian Premier Morarji Desai was overheard, or when he insisted that the Polish people themselves had to decide whether to be dominated by the Russians or not -- one is tempted to think Mr. Carter's opposition to an independent Palestine is another of his gaffes. Some will suggest that the only gaffe around the place is President Carter himself.

Monday and Tuesday: The wife used the papers to line the garbage can before I could read them but in between an orange peel and some tea leaves I managed to learn that President Anwar Sadat does agree "in principle to self-determination." I always thought there was something obviously forthright about Mr. Sadat but I never before guessed he accepts the principle of self-determination.

A friend, on Tuesday night, informed me that President Sadat was referring to "Palestinian" and not to his own "self" determination. But what is written is written.

Wednesday: A phenomenal thing was announced today. Sweden's Vice Foreign Minister Sverker Astrom, while on a visit to Amman, told the Jordan Times in an "exclusive interview" that the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in a Middle East settlement was essential for peace! A Palestinian youth commented, over beer skolls at a downtown Stockholm pub, that the Nobel Prize Committee should be advised to award its next peace prize to the Palestine Liberation Organisation. A pity Ingmar Bergman is at odds with Sweden's bureaucrats else he would have filmed the occasion and added more tax money to Sweden's coffers.

Thursday: Woke up late today and missed half the paper. I gathered that Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman was in Cairo but didn't find out whether or not he was there as a prisoner of war. I noted that the Israeli parliament approved four new settlements on the West Bank but didn't learn whether or not the West Bank approved the settlements. I read that an American Jewish rabbi went to Cairo to tell President Sadat that he was opposed to the creation of an independent Palestinian state -- another opposer! -- but I am not sure what the Egyptian president replied. Is it true that Mr. Sadat told him to control himself, go back to his synagogue and take a couple of Aspirins? Friday: Was too bored to read the paper.

Korchnoi defeats Spassky in 18th game, wins right to challenge Karpov title

BEGRAD, Jan. 13 (R). — Viktor Korchnoi, a self-exiled Soviet chess master, won the right to challenge for the world chess title by beating former world champion Boris Spassky in the 18th game of their almost two-month-long match.

Mr. Korchnoi, 46, last night ended a war of nerves against Mr. Spassky in a match to find a challenger to current world champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union.

With last night's victory in a contest which once looked in danger of breaking up, Mr. Korchnoi gained the 10.5 points needed for an overall triumph and so lived up to his pre-match prediction that the match would not last the full 20 games scheduled. Mr. Spassky finished with 7.5 points.

The final moment in the match which began on Nov. 21 was just as bizarre as the rest of the tumultuous clash. The 18th game was adjourned on Wednesday with Mr. Spassky sealing his 41st move in an envelope.

When the game was resumed yesterday, the referee opened up the envelope and as customary, himself made the move.

Mr. Spassky, immediately stopped the clocks and resigned without even waiting for Mr. Korchnoi to play the next move.

Mr. Spassky had sealed a poor move and overnight analysis must have told him he could not defend his position.

A jubilant Korchnoi, treating himself to a cigar, told reporters after his victory that his match with Mr. Karpov later this summer would be a very difficult one.

Political goal

Mr. Korchnoi, who defected to the West in mid-1976, said earlier that winning the title from Mr. Karpov was his main political goal and a personal revenge against Karpov and the Soviet authorities.

Mr. Korchnoi lost narrowly to Mr. Karpov in a final eliminator in 1974, after which he claimed that Mr. Karpov had been the official favourite and described him as a mediocre player.

This got him into trouble with the Soviet Chess Federation and other Russian grandmasters. He finally defected while playing a tournament in Holland. Mr. Korchnoi now lives in Switzerland.

Mr. Karpov won the coveted title by default in 1975 when Bobby Fischer refused to play the title match under conditions imposed by the International Chess Federation (FIDE).

Mr. Fischer took the title from Mr. Spassky in 1972 in Reykjavik in a match which introduced big money and unusual conditions to the chess world.

Frequent incidents

The match here, marred by frequent incidents and personal animosity between the players, almost collapsed last month when Mr. Korchnoi threatened to walk out unless a set of conditions, including the removal of the general public, were met. He later dropped the demands.

Before that the match was stalled for a week while Korchnoi and Spassky argued over the position of a demonstration board.

Mr. Korchnoi began the series of games in devastating style, winning five and drawing the other five of the first 10 games.

Mr. Spassky then switched tactic and started pondering the moves in a private box beside the stage.

This completely destroyed Korchnoi's nerves and concentration and Mr. Spassky ran off four consecutive wins until Mr. Korchnoi threatened to walk out.

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U.S., Japan end trade quarrel; Japan to aim for balanced accounts

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AFP). — The U.S. and Japan today provisionally ended a trade quarrel that has lasted months. They issued a communique saying Japan aims to produce balanced accounts by next year, the surplus for the current fiscal year being around \$12 billion. Robert Strauss, President Carter's Special Trade Representative, told newsmen the outcome of the two-day talks here exceeded his hopes.

Trade relations between the two countries have been entirely re-defined and set on a new basis for the coming two decades, he said.

"I told President Carter on the telephone that we made a major move in the establishment of a sound relationship with Japan," he said.

Japan's Secretary of State for Foreign Trade, Nobuhiko Ushiba, declared that the steps his country agreed to take should also modify Japanese trade relations with the European Economic Community (EEC).

The communique said Japan pledges to achieve real-terms

growth of seven per cent in fiscal 1978 starting next April 1. Private research bodies here believe this is a hard target to reach and they forecast four to six per cent.

Japan will import three times as much citrus fruit at 45,000 tons and will quadruple purchases of citrus juice to 4,000 tons. It will buy 3,000 tons of top quality beef.

From April 1 it will reduce customs on items worth a total of \$2 billion. It will shortly announce exchange control liberalisation measures.

Missions will go to the U.S. to buy electrical and nuclear equipment, forestry products

and citrus fruit.

The two countries intend to do all they can to speed up the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) resuming in Geneva a week from now.

Japan will more than double its official aid for development within five years.

Observers considered that the general lines of the measures announced today showed little that is new, as they have been in the press already.

In the absence of really precise objectives the measures leave the reducing of Japan's huge accumulated surplus to the good will of the Japanese authorities, they thought.

Mr. Strauss admitted that he was unsure whether the communique's contents would be enough to appease protectionist sentiment among U.S. trade union leaders and congressmen.

His optimism over future relations appears to stem from a feeling that the Japanese seem to realise the need to open up their market in order to ward off protectionism that would be a disaster for their economy.

The U.S. in any case hoped to obtain concessions from Japan at the MTN April meeting in Geneva. At the same time the Americans said they would improve their payments by cutting oil imports.

Before leaving here today, Mr. Strauss met Premier Takeo Fukuda who told him he wanted to meet Mr. Carter for further discussions on trade relations.

He said he particularly wanted to examine stabilising of the international economy and the Middle East.

Syrian draft budget provides 10% increase for defence spending

DAMASCUS, Jan. 13 (R). — Syrian Premier Abdul Rahman Khleifawi has presented a 1978 draft budget which includes a ten per cent increase in defence spending.

Major General Khleifawi, told the People's Council Wednesday the increased defence allocation of 4.3 billion Syrian pounds (\$1.1 billion) resulted from the need to strengthen and develop the armed forces.

Diplomatic sources earlier reported that a large consignment of sophisticated Soviet weapons was expected to arrive in Syria this month.

The draft budget, to be debated by the council on Saturday, totals 18.2 billion Syrian pounds (\$4.6 billion), an increase of 811 million pounds (\$202 million) over last year's budget.

Italy swings into surplus for 1977

ROME, Jan. 13 (R). — Italy's overall balance of payments swung into strong surplus in 1977, after running a heavy deficit the previous year, the Bank of Italy announced today.

Japanese bankruptcies soar

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AFP). — A total of 18,471 Japanese firms went bankrupt with 2,978,061 million yen (about \$12,155 million) debts in 1977. These were all-time highs in both the number of bankruptcies and combined debts.

A private credit inquiry agency, Teikoku Koshinsho, said that the number of bankruptcies was up 18.1 per cent over 1976 and debts were up 31.4 per cent.

The 1977 surplus was 2,044 billion lire (\$2.3 billion), a sharp turnaround from the deficit of 1,028 billion lire (\$192 billion) recorded in 1976.

The primary source of the increased income was from record spending by foreign tourists last year, but the surplus was also achieved at the price of a slowdown in the rate of economic growth and a consequent drop in imports.

Japan's Sonoda leaves on Mid-East visit

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AFP). — Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda left here today for a week-long official visit to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia for talks on economic and technical cooperation with the leaders of the three oil producing countries.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said guarantees for Japan's oil supplies and Japanese technical cooperation in the Middle East would be on the agenda.



British Airways mail-handling supervisor, Richard Anderson, takes the British Post Office's Datapost pouch on board Concorde for inaugural commercial service flight from London to New York -- the fastest mail run in history. Because of the plane's faster-than-a-bullet speed and the time difference between the countries, Datapost arrived at New York's John F. Kennedy Airport 75 minutes "earlier" than it left London. Regular daily supersonic Datapost services to New York started this month. The service provides fast, reliable, door-to-door overnight deliveries throughout the United Kingdom and international services operate to ten countries. Primarily used for mailing computer data, Datapost now also carries urgent spare parts for the North Sea oil and engineering industries, vital business papers and documents, chemicals, blood samples and any other merchandise that can be sent by post. Last year the service earned £7 million -- an increase of 31 per cent over the previous 12 months; operated more than 3,000 contracts and handled some 2.5 million items.

Henry Ford II visits South Africa for business talks

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Jan. 13 (AFP). — Possible conflicts between U.S. foreign policy and American business interests are expected to be at the centre of discussions next week between the South African government and the President of the Ford Motor Corporation, Henry Ford II.

Mr. Ford flew in Wednesday from Nairobi and was due to spend the week inspecting Ford's plant at Port Elizabeth, the largest motor factory in the country.

Talks were scheduled with Premier John Vorster for Monday, Jan. 16, but Mr. Ford refused to discuss the reasons for his visit, the first in 10 years.

"We are going to be moving around the whole time and are going to be doing a lot of things and meeting a lot of people," he said.

The visit is due to last more than a week and Mr. Ford to meet the diamond and gold mining magnate Harry Oppenheimer, a leading spokesman for liberal industrialists who wants to see greater economic opportunities for South Africa's non-white races.

Members of Mr. Ford's party, which included other Ford relatives, said that in his talks with the government and other industrialists Mr. Ford would raise the issue of the code of conduct drafted by Congress for American companies involved in South Africa.

British economy shows signs of perking up; Callaghan's record undermines Conservatives

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R). — Mr. James Callaghan's Labour Party government, after a week in which striking firemen gave up their fight for inflationary wage demands and the economy showed signs of perking up, today seems more confident of winning the general elections which most Britons expect to be held this year.

Ministers look smug on their front bench at the House of Commons and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party opposition, has launched a new and aggressive campaign against the government.

Speaking in Glasgow this week, she described the reports that Britain's economy was improving as "carefully orchestrated euphoria".

OECD forecast

Mrs. Thatcher seems determined that Mr. Callaghan should not be allowed to use for his electoral advantage a recent report by the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which forecasts a brighter economic future for Britain in 1978.

Mrs. Thatcher's biggest problem, in the opinion of political commentators, is that Mr. Callaghan is gradually disarming her of the sticks which she uses to beat him.

Mrs. Thatcher, in her Glasgow speech, attacked "overbearing and unrepresentative union leaders." But government supporters point out that these union leaders have observed three years of wage restraint and as a result inflation has dropped to 13 per cent, and still could reach single figures by this spring.

Mr. Callaghan has shown more skill in handling the unions than either his predecessor Harold Wilson, or former Conservative leader Edward Heath, who fell from power as a result of a confrontation with striking miners in 1974.

Refusal to give in

Mr. Callaghan's determination was shown in his refusal to give in to demands above the government norm of 10 per cent to Britain's poorly paid firemen, even though they remained on strike for nine weeks.

It was a potentially dangerous decision, Britons, perhaps

unconsciously frightened by ancestral memories of the havoc wrought by the great fire of London in the 1660s, had visions of their cities being burned to the ground.

Mr. Callaghan used the military to break the strike, which might once have provoked left-wing fury. In the event the nation felt gratitude to the emergency force of 18,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen who fought the blazes with antiquated military appliances, and no more people died in fires than usual.

The striking firemen will be back at their jobs on Monday, after the overwhelming vote yesterday to return to work. Even an embarrassing parliamentary committee report about mismanagement in the state-owned British steel industry, suggesting a cover-up of its expected loss of £500 million (\$900 million) this year, failed to shake the government's confidence this week.

Conservative campaign

Mrs. Thatcher, abandoning caution in her Glasgow speech, pledged that she favoured "the withdrawal of govern-

ment from interference in wage bargaining." But she did not explain how this would stop the periodic wage spirals which have bedevilled the British economy for the last decade.

Mrs. Thatcher has campaigned for tax cuts. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Denis Healey, has promised them in the spring budget.

She called for reduction in public expenditure. The Callaghan administration has been spending less. Government departments have even been understanding.

As a commentator in the Times of London put it, "Labour wins, it will be partly because they are thought to have guided the country through the economic storms of the past few years, partly because voters are afraid the Conservatives could not handle the unions."

But Mr. Callaghan faces a

unemployment may have fallen slightly but it still stands at 6.2 per cent.

The economy is still stagnant. Union leaders are becoming restive.

Confrontation is looming next with electricity workers. They also reviewed President Boumedienne's tour of regional capitals.

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Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.90/131.40
Dutch guilder	138.20/139.00
Belgian franc (for every 100)	95.40/96.00
Swedish crown	67.50/67.80

Lebanese firm grants compensation to 250 Palestinians for civil war unemployment

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (R). — A dock-handling company has granted about 250 Palestinian workers at the port of Beirut 1.9 million pounds Lebanese (about \$327,000) compensation for unemployment caused by Lebanon's 18-months civil war.

Palestinian officials said the settlement was reached this week after the workers had staged an 11-day sit-in at the company's premises. They earn between 500 and 800 Lebanese pounds (between \$90 and \$150) per month.

Some 14 Palestinian port workers were killed during the fighting which ended in November, 1976.

Not all technology is good for developing countries

By Judith Hart

Minister for Overseas Development

LONDON, (LPS) — Among the most interesting trends in international aid for the Third World is the growth of "appropriate technology." This is a subject increasingly capturing attention in the planning of development projects.

But for the layman it still holds an element of mystery. What exactly does it mean?

In simple terms, the most appropriate technology for any given aspect of Third World economic development is that which produces a product more cheaply -- by using, in its manufacture, more materials which are locally plentiful and fewer of those which are scarce.

One example may make the point. In the simplest technology a farmer planting maize will use a wooden hoe to open up the earth. This costs nothing to buy, nothing to maintain, and offers plenty of employment. But it is a slow, back breaking purpose, with severely limited production.

Advanced technology, on the other hand, might imply the use of a tractor drawn, row hoe with discs, hydraulically controlled, costing thousands of pounds. It works fast and produces a lot. But it is expensive to buy and run, needs expert maintenance -- and it may put people out of work.

Provide jobs

An example of appropriate technology is the animal drawn hoe, adjustable for making rows from 20 to 46 cms. wide. It costs only £30 to buy and virtually nothing to maintain. In using it nobody is put out of job -- on the contrary, it can be made locally and so provides jobs. The hoeing is done better, more is done, and it is easier work.

Of course developing countries operate in circumstances very different from those which prevail in industrialised world. It is impossible, at the levels of investment prevailing in the Third World, to equip more than a fraction of the labour force with the capital needed for Western technologies. With their enormous employment problem the Third World countries need, techniques demanding more labour and less capital and which are less sophisticated.

At the same time these should be more productive than

traditional techniques. They are often called "intermediate" technologies.

But much more research in to such technologies, and my ministry (ODM) has been financing studies into the choice of techniques in a wide sample of manufacturing industries. This has taken place at Strathclyde University in Scotland. In addition we have contributed to a large scale study by the World Bank into substitution of labour for capital in the construction industry.

Neglected possibilities?

These studies suggest that, in at least some industries, there are neglected possibilities. There is general agreement that these are probably greatest in small scale production and in ancillary processes such as handling, transport and packaging. Scope exists in food industries, metal working, agricultural materials processing, construction techniques and materials, and in storage and transportation. Intermediate energy technologies, such as those involving use of solar and windpower, may also be relevant -- particularly in rural areas.

There are various reasons why these economic alternatives have not already been put into practice widely. Developing countries sometimes look on them as inferior. Tax concessions and relatively high wages in the "modern" sectors of developing countries often attract capital intensive and sophisticated techniques. Most research takes place in industrialised countries, and so reflects their own advanced technologies.

For a number of reasons greater risks attach to intermediate technology equipment, both for the producer and -- equally important -- for the purchaser, who may have few reserves to enable him to take such risks.

In helping with this problem my ministry -- and other international aid donors -- must rely on the recipient government to accept the need for more appropriate technologies. What we can do is to help introduce the concept of intermediate technologies to people in the Third World who are involved in research, to senior and middle level management in government, to entrepreneurs and manufacturers, to educationists, and particularly to university students who will be the decision makers of the future.



Mrs. Judith Hart, Britain's Minister of State, Overseas Development.

Can help with research

Donors of aid can also help with research. It is a mistake to think that intermediate technologies are necessarily simpler to initiate. For example, to produce machinery which can be operated and maintained by people with few skills and little experience may call for highly sophisticated design. A useful parallel can be drawn with the "do it yourself" industry in Britain and other advanced countries.

We believe, however, that the main gap is not so much in research as in carrying good ideas forward from the research stage to that of producing and marketing intermediate technology goods -- and in transferring them from one country to another.

At present the ODM is spending something like \$1.5 million a year in backing intermediate technologies. This involves support for work at the ministry's Tropical Products Institute and the Industrial Liaison Unit of the London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group. It includes research grants to British universities, and technical cooperation and capital programmes overseas.

Additional money

I have recently accepted the recommendations of an official working party that an additional sum of at least £500,000 a year should be set aside for:

— strengthening of information gathering about, and dissemination of, intermediate technologies;

— establishing special cooperative programmes with institutions in developing countries which are active in this field;

— establishing links between British producers and overseas markets;

— testing prototypes overseas, and monitoring and evaluating them through selected institutions;

— supporting marketing surveys and campaigns.

In addition the ministry is considering offering development finance to firms in Britain and the Third World which have promising products but insufficient money to exploit them.

Details of how the money will be spent are now being worked out, but we expect that a large part of the new allocation will be channelled through the Intermediate Technology Development Group in London. This group has pioneered concepts of appropriate technology for the past decade. Dr. Ernst Schumacher, who died recently, was the moving force.

Important step

We hope that this initiative, modest though it may be at first, will help focus attention on appropriate technology and overcome some of the problems outlined in this article. It is not an activity in which one can expect overnight success. But it will, in the long term, almost certainly be an important step in our policy of increasing aid to the poorer people in poorer countries.

مكتبة الامم

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GENERAL TENDENCIES: A time for sober and serious thought to organizing your future sensibly. Accept in principle and philosophically the many changes, especially in persons about you, which are now taking place. Maintain a cheerful, pleasant exterior no matter how you feel about others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study into new and modern ideas for advancement, then get to work on the basics. Avoid a known troublemaker.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) The situation at home requires changes, so decide early what is best. A new interest may meet with delays, so be philosophical about them. Take time for relaxation and visits with kin.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Go to right sources for data you need and then make proper use of it. A close tie has a good idea that you should make use of.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study monetary matters well and be most careful of expenses. An expert can give you advice you need, also.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You get a good idea as to how to advance early, so do something about it without delay. Plan that social affair also that will be to your liking.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Look to an adviser for ideas how to make your life more as you want it to be in the future. Be of greater service to another and relieve a personal worry.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do what you can to help a friend who is having trouble. Try to cut down on expenses.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do what you can to improve your credit. Make sure you contact a bigwig early for best results. Take no chances on the road.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have a good idea but must get more facts and figures before you put it to work. A new contact you make may seem difficult to turn into a friend just yet. Cultivate in the future, though.

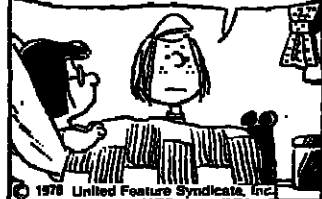
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study responsibilities well early and then handle them efficiently and in an orderly fashion. Try to get a loved one out of the doldrums.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Talk with a partner and decide how to improve conditions. Then get to work on whatever decisions you make. Understand better some matter that is vital to you.

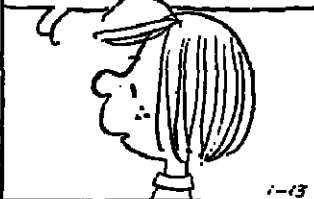
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Set up a plan whereby you and associates can accomplish more in the future and discuss it with them. Take good care of your health.

PEANUTS

I'M AFRAID I'M GOING TO BE A DISAPPOINTMENT TO YOU, MARCIE...



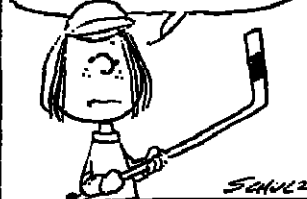
I WENT OVER TO THE RINK TODAY TO GET REVENGE ON THOSE HOCKEY PLAYERS



DID YOU PUNCH THEIR LIGHTS OUT, SIR?

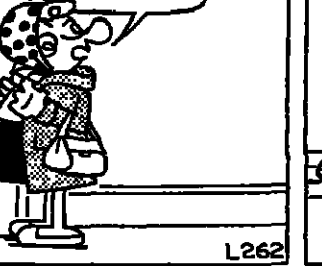


I WAS GOING TO MARCIE... BUT THEN THEY ASKED ME TO PLAY CENTER ON THEIR TEAM!



ANDY CAPP

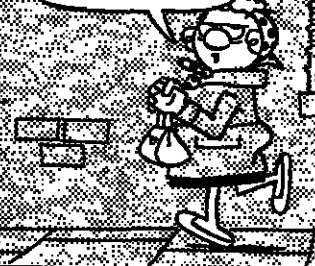
I'M OFF, PET — THE STAFF ARE HAVING A RETIREMENT PARTY FOR ALICE



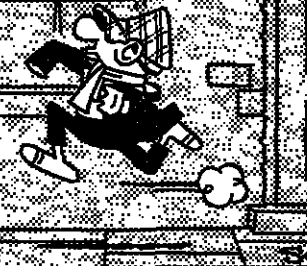
...I DON'T SUPPOSE YOU'D CARE TO COME, YOU'LL BE DOIN' SOMETHIN' TONIGHT



AN OCCASION LIKE THIS MEANS MORE TO 'IM THAN CLUBS AN' BILLIARD HALLS — IT MEANS FREE BOOZE



ANG ON, PET. I MUSTN'T BE SELFISH



MUTT & JEFF

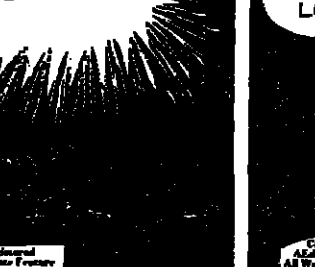
POP, DO YOU KNOW THAT THE LIGHT FROM THE STAR ARCTURUS TAKES FORTY-ONE YEARS TO REACH THE EARTH?



YEH, AND SCIENCE EXPLAINS THAT THE SUN IS SLOWLY BURNING OUT AND SO ARE MANY OF THE STARS!



PHIT!

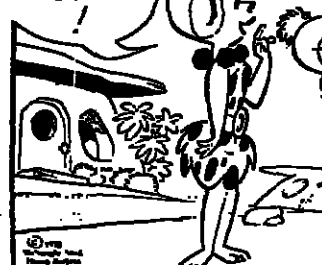


I WISH SCIENCE WOULD EXPLAIN WHY LIGHT BULBS BURN OUT THESE DAYS AND DON'T LAST AS LONG AS THEY USED TO!

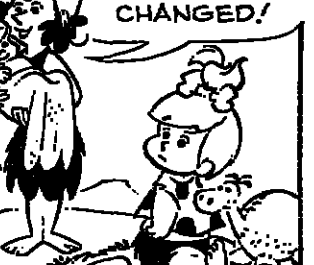


THE FLINTSTONES

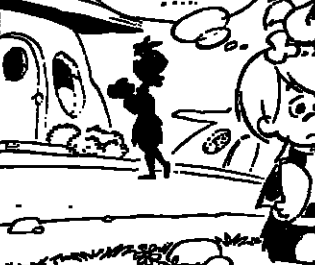
HE'S DARLING, JULIE



THANKS—BUT I THINK HE'S GOING TO HAVE TO BE CHANGED!



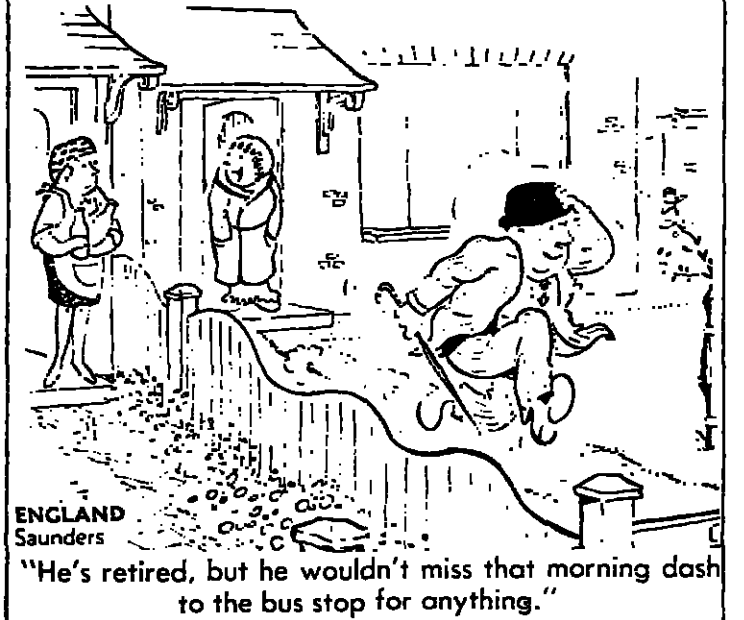
CHANGE HIM? HOW AWFUL!



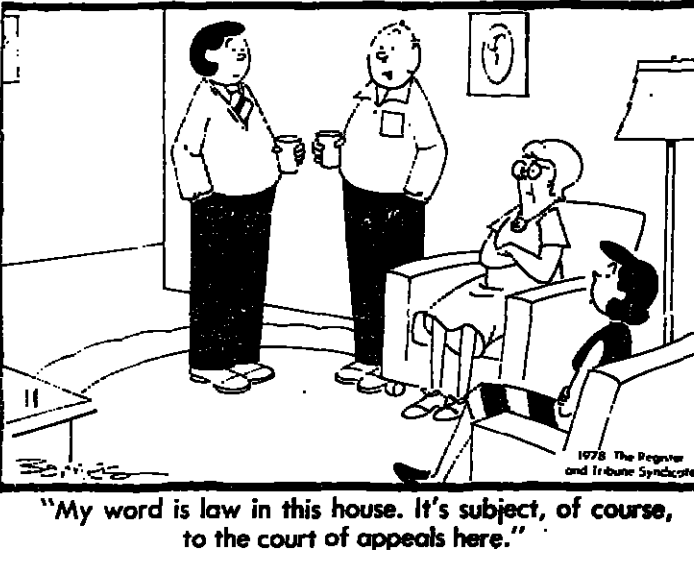
...THEY GOT HIM ONLY A MONTH AGO!



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ ♠K85 ♠952 ♠AK1073
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQJ ♠952 ♠A83 ♠762
What is your opening bid?

Q.2—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A1084 ♠J98 ♠AQJ954
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable with 60 on score, you hold:
♠KJ105 ♠A84 ♠83 ♠AQ72
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K752 ♠K84 ♠AK82 ♠J6
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J ♠KQJ107 ♠A9842 ♠Q5
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
?
What action do you take?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQJ109 ♠AKQ6 ♠754 ♠Q

Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠83 ♠KJ10982 ♠AK8 ♠73
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
?
What is your opening lead?

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GRAFFITI
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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
6:00 Quran
6:25 Arabic programme
6:30 Pervasive family
6:50 News in Arabic
1:00 News in Arabic

Channel 6:
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Rhode
9:10 Variety
10:00 News in English
10:15 Crown court

Channel 2:
7:30 Agricultural programme

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 News bulletin
10:30 Morning show
11:15 Play of the week
11:50 Singing off
12:00 News bulletin
12:30 Pop session
13:00 News summary
13:30 Pop session

14:00 News bulletin
14:30 Arab scientists
14:45 Water ways
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Pop session
17:00 French music
17:30 Pop session
18:00 News summary
18:45 Jumping Jack Flash
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:30 Signing off

BBC RADIO

05:00 News: Press Review
05:15 About Britain
05:30 Music of Two Cities
06:45 World Today
06:50 News: Press Review
07:00 Terry Wogan
07:00 News: News about Britain
07:15 From the Weeklies
07:45 Letter from London
07:50 News: Reflections
08:15 Europa
08:30 Command Performance
08:50 News: Press Review
09:15 World Today
09:20 Financial News
09:45 South Riding
10:15 News: News about Britain
10:20 Scotland Today
10:30 The Melody Makers
10:45 Letter from London
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:15 Europa
11:30 Safety at Sea
11:45 News: News about Britain
12:15 Jazz for the Asking
12:45 Sports Round-up

13:00 News: Commentary
13:15 People and Politics
13:30 Theme and Variations
14:00 What's New
14:15 Do You Remember?
14:30 Radio Newsweek
14:45 Saturday Special
15:15 News: Commentary
15:30 Saturday Special
15:45 News Summary: Saturday Special
17:00 Sports Round-up
17:45 News: News about Britain
18:00 Radio Newsweek
18:15 Theatre of the Air
18:30 News: Commentary
18:45 People and Politics
19:15 World Commentary
20:00 Scotland Today
20:30 The Melody Makers
21:00 Letter from London
21:30 News: News about Britain
22:45 Reflections
23:00 Sports Round-up
23:15 World Commentary
23:30 Jazz for the Asking

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:25 Muscat, Doha
8:45 Tehran
8:50 Karachi, Dubai
9:30 Kuwait (Taroni)
10:40 Baghdad
11:25 Beirut
11:30 Cairo
11:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18:05 Benghazi
19:40 Beirut (MEA)
20:00 London (BA)
22:25 Rawalpindi (BA)

Departures:
8:00 Agaba
8:15 Paris (AP)
8:30 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:50 Beirut
9:10 Rome (AZ)
10:30 Baghdad
11:40 Bucharest (Taroni)
11:45 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
11:50 Vienna, Copenhagen
12:00 Cairo
12:00 Paris, London
20:00 Kuwait
21:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
22:25 London (BA)

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Raiding patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 37777
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Hassid Marwan (37041)
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Ahmed Tawaha (2004)
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Mahmud Hijawi
Taxis:
Tariq (23204)
Khalil (44523)
Abd (21227)
Amman (21421)
Zarqa:
Zarqa (23204)
Abd (21227)
Amman (21421)
Zarqa:
Zarqa (23204)
Abd (21227)
Amman (21421)

VOICE OF AMERICA

09:00 The Breakfast Show
10:00 News and 28 min
10:30 after each hour
11:00 Radio Newsweek
11:15 Critic Choice
11:30 News in the News
11:45 Special English, News, Words and their Stories
12:00 World News Summary

18:30 Show Music USA
19:00 News and Topical Reports
19:15 New Horizons
20:00 Studio One
20:30 Critical English, News, Words and their Stories
20:45 The Concert Hall
21:00 News and News Reports in USA
21:15 Critic Choice
21:30 News in the News
21:45 Special English, News, Words and their Stories
22:00 World News Summary

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Palmer's game
5. Green
8. Mayday
11. Land held in fee simple
12. Baseball term
13. Climax
14. Theater box
15. Variable
17. Immediately
19. Annex
20. Baronet's title
21. Of the Saxon Franks

24. Desires
28. Wood sorrel
29. Attribute
30. Swindler
33. Class
36. Simple sugar
37. 100 square meters
38. Public esteem
42. Environment
45. Coin of Morocco
46. Wholly
47. Indefinite day
48. Interviews
49. Chicken or meat
50. Kind of boy
51. Actual being

DOWN

3. Lake, in Spanish
4. Cut blubber
5. Recreation parks
6. Profession
7. Merchandise
8. Moltusk
9. Robe or encina
10. Secret agent
11. High in the scale
12. Nervous disease
13. Hauteur
14. Schipperke, for one
15. Sheep
16. Mammalable
17. Abridge
18. Enzyme
19. Quietness
20. Its capital is Andor
21. Surgical thread
22. Hawaiian guitars: abbr.
23. Sleepers
24. Facilitate
25. Refill
26. "The Greatest"
27. Babylonian god

Par time 28 min. APNewstures 1/7

4th of a five-part series

U.S. eye-witness reports: Israelis use religion to argue for settlements

Editor's note: This is the fourth of the five-part series of articles the Jordan Times is publishing from transcripts of a testimony by American political scientist-researcher Dr. Ann M. Lesch to the U.S. House of Representatives International Affairs Subcommittee on the Near East. Dr. Lesch's research is widely regarded as the definitive work to date on Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories, a subject of timely moment now that Egyptian-Israeli peace talks are being held in Cairo. Dr. Lesch writes after spending over two years living in occupied Jerusalem as a researcher for a U.S. Quaker group, the American Friends Service Committee. Today's part is the concluding section of the testimony's Appendix A which reports on 1975 visits to Jewish settlements on the occupied Golan Heights and to the largest West Bank settlement of Gush Etzion.

By Dr. Ann M. Lesch

II. The Golan Heights

On Feb. 6, 1975, I visited the Golan Heights on a tour organized by the American Professors for Peace in the Middle East. We drove from the northernmost point of Israel up a winding road to the heights, passing the Banias springs and three large Druze villages. We could see the Neve Ativ ski

resort perched on the awesome slopes of Mount Hermon and the antennae of Israeli military positions on its peak. We drove past Israeli strongholds dug in the hillsides along the disengagement line, to an Israeli artillery position west of the "three key hills" that encircle Quneitra, which is now in the U.N.-patrolled zone. The artillery position is near the deserted town of Wasit, now used as an Israeli base. Between the three hills and

the abrupt drop into the Huleh Valley (inside Israel), the land slopes gently westward, with no significant natural obstacles. There are many partly destroyed villages and neglected fields, in which the Druze sometimes graze their sheep and goats.

We stopped at kibbutz Merom haGolan, a large settlement on the western slope of a hill overlooking Quneitra. Construction was proceeding at a rapid pace, using Druze laborers rather than the kibbutz members themselves. The founders of the settlement originally came to the Golan in July 1967 in order to claim the heights for Israel. They settled in a former Syrian army camp and collected the Syrian cattle that were wandering loose in the area, after the villagers had fled. Then the settlers lived awhile in Quneitra, and only in 1971 or 1972 did they found Merom haGolan on its current site. The Syrian army overran the settlement in October 1973, but the settlers told us that the Syrians did

not damage it. The kibbutz is now being expanded and, the settlers claimed, being incorporated into the first-line of Israeli defenses.

Merom haGolan has 150 members, plus 150 children and 50 temporary residents, largely nahal (army para-military) units. The young settlers who talked to us said that they hoped that the kibbutz would expand to 600 members. The kibbutz works 1,000 dunums (250 acres of agricultural and potatoes, apples, tulip bulbs), makes use of the abundant grazing land for cattle, and quarries volcanic material for tiles, road beds and building blocks. One settler claimed that the main reason for establishing the settlement was the need to hold the Golan in order to keep the rest of Israel alive. He pointed out that this reason was different from that held by religious settlers on settlements such as Ramat Maghshimim, where the settlers would view the Golan as an inalienable part of the heritage of the "Land of Israel". The settler believed that any limited, second stage disengagement with Syria would take into account the Jewish-populated areas on the heights. Only in the utopian even of "real peace", he maintained, would he be willing to abandon the site.

Overview

Perhaps 15,000 people live on the Golan Heights now, of whom 13,000 are Arab and slightly more than 2,000 Israeli. The four Druze villages and one other Arab village are all that is left of the original 75,000 Syrian residents of the heights. The Israeli military authorities have developed Mas'ada as the central Arab town (although Majdal Shams is larger), placing the high school, central police station, and tax offices there. The Druze work on their own agricultural lands (only one village - Buqatha - has lost any land to Israeli settlements), on Israeli construction sites, and sometimes in industries inside Israel.

In the northern part of the Golan Heights, the ski resort of Neve Ativ, founded in 1971 but abandoned during the October war, has been expanded rapidly since the summer of 1974. (Jerusalem Post Magazine, Jan. 10, 1975). Twenty villas were completed by February 1975 at a cost of IL 130,000. Twenty-two more villas will be completed by summer, aided by the World Zionist Organization, the Israeli Ministry of Tourism, and the government Tourist Company.

IL 3 million has been invested in both the moshav (cooperative settlement) and the ski station, which has cable cars, parking lots, and sophisticated snow-making and removal equipment. IL 7 million is earmarked for the next stage, which begins this spring and includes remodeling the dining room, adding a central sports club, and improving the guest areas. The ski camp and moshav are ringed by military fortifications, and defence positions have been constructed within the moshav. Seventy per cent of Neve Ativ's income is expected to come from tourism and skiing. Before the October war, the settlers also tried to grow avocados and apples near the moshav, but the frost proved too severe. So it now farms avocados and apples on a 400 dunum (100 acre) plot in the Banias springs area. It should be noted that settlers throughout the Golan receive special income tax exemptions: for this year, the exemptions are IL 1,000 per month. (Jerusalem Post, Feb. 18, 1975).

In the north-central area, there are three kibbutzim and one Druze village. The Jewish National Fund is constructing two reservoirs below the two main hills (Tel Avital and Tel

Bental), which will together hold 3.5 million cubic metres of rainwater, to be piped to the settlements' orchards. The JNF has also prepared a 60 dunum plot near Tel Avital for a fruit-processing and packing centre for the settlements, which now have 1,300 dunums (325 acres) of fruit orchards. (Jerusalem Post, Oct. 21, 1974).

In the central Golan there is only one settlement, and the Director of the Jewish Agency's Galilee District, Mr. A. Nahmani, has termed this a serious breach in the chain of settlements. (Jerusalem Post, April 12, 1974). The town of Katzrin is now being constructed, southwest of the deserted Syrian town of Khushmilyah. In January 1975 the Housing Ministry began to clear housing sites for the town, whose population is projected to reach 20,000. (Jerusalem Post, Jan. 29, 1975). The Ministry of Defence apparently plans to house there the families of regular army officers and civilian employees in the defence establishments serving on the Golan. (Jerusalem Post, Oct. 21, 1974). The settlers on the heights attach major political significance to the government decision to build the town.

The major concentration of settlements is located in the southern Golan. The ten kibbutzim and moshavim farm the fertile land above the Sea of Galilee. However, rainfall is irregular there and, so the JNF is constructing a large reservoir (covering nearly four sq. kms.) at Hital to store 3.3 million cubic metres of winter rainwater. The settlers in this area feel most secure about their future: even if Israel has to return to Syria lands that lie further east, they reason, it will never relinquish the cliffs overlooking the Sea of Galilee. In fact, most of the settlers on the Golan feel reassured former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statement that the government did not build these settlements in order to evacuate them. (Jerusalem Post, Feb. 18, 1975), and by his assertion that "the Golan Heights will remain an indivisible part of Israel." (Ha'Arets, Aug. 9, 1974).

III. Gush Etzion

Gush Etzion is the largest Israeli settlement complex on the West Bank. I visited it on April 21, 1975, as part of a tour sponsored by the Israeli Academic Committee on the Middle East. Gush Etzion is a complex of religious Jewish settlements initiated in September 1976 -- only three months after Israel occupied the West Bank -- on hilltops just west of the main highway between Bethlehem and Hebron. It now comprises an army base, two kibbutzim, a private housing estate (Alon Shvut), a yeshiva, and (under construction) a moshav. It was founded on the site of three settlements which were built at the end of World War II. Although it was almost the only area with Jewish settlements that fell to Arab control in 1948, its loss was felt deeply by Israelis and pressure was placed on the government after the 1967 war to resettle the area. A nahal (para-military) group of 15 men and three women first settled in the Arab army's camp there and then built permanent homes. In September 1968 the government formally decided to establish a rural and urban centre there, and assistance was provided by the Jewish Agency, the Youth Hostel Association, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Jewish National Fund. As settlement plans progressed, land was gradually expropriated and Arabs evicted. In June 1969, for example, the military government requisitioned 1,200 dunums (300 acres) near Kfar Etzion kibbutz and evicted 200 Arab farmers, who had rejected offers of compensation. (Jerusalem Post, June 20, 1969). On a smaller scale, 350 dunums (88 acres), including vineyards, were expropriated from Al Hadar village in August 1973, with the villagers compensated a mere IL 4 per vine; the rationale given was "security", but this area is now being used for the new moshav, Elazar. (Ha'Arets, Aug. 17, 1973 and Aug. 20, 1973). A handful of Arab villagers still live inside the bloc, tending their vineyards.

The members of the settlements in Gush Etzion come from the National Religious Party's youth movement, Bnei Akiva, which has also provided the activists in Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful). The same national religious impulse underlies the settlers in Gush Etzion and the activists of Gush Emunim: The "Land of Israel becomes the pivot point of a completely metaphysical system and settling it is... equivalent to hundreds of other religious duties... The Right to the Land doctrine is grounded... in the Holy Scriptures and in an historical viewpoint based on... Divine promises to God's chosen people... (But) even secular Zionism accepts a Scripture-dominated approach to the origins of Jewish history, whence the belief in Historical Rights. Yigal Alon, for example, would say that our historical rights extend to the whole of the Land of Israel, but we are willing to forego their complete realization for the sake of peace." (Ma'ariv, Oct. 11, 1974). It therefore comes difficult for the secularists to resist the arguments of the religious nationalists.

The American immigrant settler, Reuben Varher, who escorted us around Gush Etzion, noted that the U.N. 1947 Partition Plan assigned the Etzion area to the Arab state and that the settlers remained there despite the Jewish Agency's offer to resettle them elsewhere. Reuben said that the settlements played an important role in preventing the

Arab Legion from bringing supplies up the Hebron road to Jerusalem. But this role subsequently made them a key target, the three settlements being taken on May 14, the same day that Israel declared its "independence". Reuben said that nearly 250 people fell, over several months, in the defence of Etzion.

Rina, the 28-year-old daughter of one of the original pre-1948 settlers, described her reasons for returning to Etzion. She was only a year old when the settlement fell, and was brought up in a formerly Arab housing estate near Jaffa.

Even after the families who had lived at Etzion moved to different parts of Israel, their children spent two weeks every summer at the same camp, renewing their bond with Etzion: they studied its history, wrote stories about it, sang songs about it, studied its geography and learned the names of the hills and streams there. They also attended each other's bar mitzvahs, celebrated each other's weddings, and visited their fathers' graves.

Six families joined kibbutz Nir Etzion, founded to memorialize Kfar Etzion. Rina said that she was doing her army stint there when the June war broke out: the families went wild with joy when they heard that Etzion had been "liberated". Until then, the possibility of regaining Etzion had seemed like a distant dream. But it was three weeks before the government gave them permission to visit Etzion: widows showed their children their homes, long since demolished. Afterwards the now-grown children decided to resettle Etzion moving there during Rosh HaShanah with (then) Prime Minister Levi Eshkol's personal approval. They were joined by youths from the Bnei Akiva movement soon after.

Kfar Etzion now supports a factory that makes portable gas stoves and lathing equipment, and operates an automated turkey run and turkey

breeding house. The factory employs some Jewish workers, but no Arabs. Kibbutz Rosh Tzurim also has a turkey run and has a small factory that makes parts for truck lights. Some 200 people live at Kfar Etzion now, in two-storey family units, the oldest members being in the mid-thirties. New housing and a synagogue are under construction, and Reuben said that the settlement will be doubled in size by 1976. Reuben himself was working on a religious kibbutz at the time of the June war, and came to Kfar Etzion in one of the first groups. He feels that he is part of a process of redemption, witnessing the fulfilment of the prophets' word and living in the vanguard of Torah Zionism. However, he said that he could not believe that Gush Etzion would ever be given back to the Arabs, particularly after so many millions of dollars had been invested in it by the Israeli government. He and Rina argue that only by insisting on Jewish "rights" in "Judea and Samaria" would there be stability in the Middle East.

I was struck most forcefully by the words of Rina, the young woman who had been only a year old when Kfar Etzion was taken in 1948. Although she had no personal, conscious memory of Etzion, she shared in the strong collective memory and the desire to return to her birthplace. It is interesting that the actual resettlement after 1967 was undertaken not by the parents, who had founded the pre-48 settlements, but by the now-grown children. Rina's dream paralleled remarkably the dream of the Palestinians, although magnified a thousandfold in the case. Unwittingly, she stated clearly the individual motivation underlying the nationalistic fervor of many of the Palestinian young people living in the own Diaspora.

(Tomorrow: Hebron and Kfar Arza)



View of the Ramat Eshkol Jewish settlement in Arab East Jerusalem, the part of the Holy City which the Israelis annexed in 1967.

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN JORDAN REAL ESTATE ESTABLISHMENT COMPANY Ltd AMMAN — JORDAN

Construction of: COMPREHENSIVE COMMERCIAL CENTER IN AMMAN NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS:

- Suitable qualified building Contractors are hereby invited to submit applications for prequalification for the above project.
- The Comprehensive Commercial Center will be located in the city of Amman on a plot lying between the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel and Prince Mohammad Street. The said Center will accommodate stores, shops, garages, apartments and offices to be rented by the owner himself and/or to be sold.
- The Comprehensive Commercial Center will comprise:
 - Block A of seven floors out of which one basement assigned to stores and facilities, three floors assigned to shops and lobbies and three floors assigned to offices.
 - Block B known as "The Tower" of 25 floors out of which one basement assigned to technical facilities and workshops, six floors assigned to a public garage, two floors assigned to social and meeting areas, one floor assigned to a restaurant and hotel.
 - Block C of six floors totally assigned to a public garage.
 - Minor blocks are allotted to a Health Club, water reservoirs, stair and elevator cases etc. The total floor area is 48,000 sq. m.
- The civil engineering works involve mainly: reinforced concrete outstanding structures, masonry, flooring, paving, plastering, wall cladding, painting, doors and windows, glazing, moisture protection, insulation, drainage and sewages and other.

The mechanical works involve mainly: heating, ventilation, cold and hot water distribution, plumbing, sanitarities, elevators, escalators and other.

The electrical plants works involve mainly: MV — LV transformation plant, low voltage distribution system, fire and alarm system, lightning system, telephone system and other.
- JREC will select from data submitted a short list of foreign Contractors or joint-ventures between local and foreign contractors which should have demonstrated their own financial suitability, technical reliability, previous satisfactory experience in construction of high-standard tall buildings even abroad. It is emphasized that standards of the reinforced concrete structure required by the design has not been used in Jordan before so a particular skill in this field is to be evidenced in order to be included in the short list. Contractors are also expected to produce certificates of satisfaction and photographs released and signed by their Clients.
- The contract will be on a fixed lump-sum basis, not subject to remeasurement.
- The owner will supply through his Consulting Engineer all the relevant tender documents such as design, specifications and conditions of contract, whereas the bidders are expected to justify their lump-sum offer by filling blank Bill of Quantities forms with relevant quantities and unit prices.
- The prequalified contractors shall nominate mechanical and electrical subcontractors and present their qualifications which shall be approved by the owner.
- Contractors are also expected to perform and submit proper shop-drawings to be approved by the Engineer during the works according to the conditions of contract.
- Interested contractors should apply to:

- JORDAN REAL ESTATE ESTABLISHMENT COMPANY Ltd
Tel: 41371 — P.O.B. 35001 — AMMAN, JORDAN
— as owner — with copies to: the Consultants of the Owner, namely:
- G. E. I. — GENERAL ENGINEERING S.r.l.
13, Piazza Amerigo Capponi, ROMA, ITALY
tel.: 659637 — TELEX 64013 INTERGEI
- Mohammad Jardaneh engineering office
P.O.B. 9532 — AMMAN, JORDAN
tel.: 67167 — TELEX 1437 HANDSA

M) Applications shall be received by each of the above three addresses. Non compliance with this request would automatically disqualify applicants.

N) Prequalification forms can be obtained free of charge from either of the three above addresses to be completed and submitted not later than Feb. 25, 1978.

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